

HOSPITAL AND TRAINING-SCHOOL NOTES



[Through the unfamiliarity of the assistant editor of the JOURNAL with the eastern schools, and from a confusion in distinguishing between the Philadelphia Hospital Training School and the Philadelphia School for Nurses, there slipped into this column in the July number a notice of the graduating exercises of a short term school. It has never been the JOURNAL's policy to countenance short term or correspondence schools and we regret the error that was made. We have heard before of annoyance caused by the similarity of name in these two schools, and it seems a pity that a school of inferior standing should have a title so like that of one well known and respected.—Ed.]

At the graduating exercises of St. Francis' Hospital Training School, Hartford, Connecticut, five nurses were presented with diplomas by Bishop Tierney. Dr. Marcus Johnson gave the address. The graduates were: Rose T. Moore, Anna T. Byrne, Josephine C. Horan, Mary G. Murphy, and Lea Benoit.

At Kalamazoo, Michigan, a colony for advanced cases of tuberculosis has been started, consisting of one main shack for four, three individual tents, dining and kitchen, and pavilion. Excellent results were seen within two weeks from its establishment. Seven hundred dollars was raised in one day by "blue flag day." The work was done on the spur of the moment to care for some wretchedly dangerous cases as regards infection.

THE Norfolk State Hospital Training School for Nurses, Norfolk, Nebraska, issues a modest circular which gives an unusually good curriculum for a state hospital. The theoretical training is very broad and the practical work of two years in the state hospital is supplemented by six months' affiliated training in some general hospital, including training in obstetrics. Special stress is laid on personality and character.

A DELIGHTFUL private sanatorium is being opened at Methuen, Mass., by Mary E. Barr, who has held the position of superintendent at Margaret Pillsbury Hospital, Concord, N. H.; the Eliot Hospital, Manchester, N. H.; and the Lawrence General Hospital, Massachusetts. An attractive, roomy mansion has been put into comfortable order for its new purpose and its shade trees and lawns make restful surroundings.

ON November 1 there will be opened at Elyria, Ohio, the Elyria Memorial Hospital, in a fine new fire-proof building, three stories high, of pressed brick

and sandstone, situated within a half mile of the public square, yet removed from the noise and smoke of the city. There is provision for all classes of patients and it fills a need of the city which has not before had adequate provision for its sick. Virginia R. Witmer is superintendent.

THE Nassau Hospital at Mineola, Long Island, N. Y., issues its eleventh year book. Like most other institutions this has felt the financial stringency, so that there has been anxiety lest the work must temporarily cease, but the crisis was passed safely by the generosity of its friends. During the year two wings have been erected, a dispensary building and an operating pavilion, all gifts, and all completely furnished. These additions have required an increase of the staff of pupil nurses from eighteen to twenty-four, and the nurses' home has been correspondingly enlarged.

THE annual report of the Alumnae Association of the Montreal General Hospital Training School for Nurses appears in the form of a small brown booklet, containing the president's address, reports of officers, and names of members, all clearly given. The association has been conducting a registry for the past year which is most promising.

PLANS for the new dormitory for nurses at the Free Hospital for Women in Brookline, show a three-story, brick structure, to contain large classrooms, sitting-room, suite of apartments for the head nurses, suites of two rooms for the assistant head nurses, and twenty rooms for the regular staff of nurses. The structure will be of yellow brick with stone trimmings.

THE graduating exercises of the Grace Hospital Training School for Nurses, Toronto, were held on September 12 at 8 o'clock. The graduating class numbers fifteen.

THE graduate nurses of Toronto expect to hold a week's fête in Massey Hall, early in the month of November, for the purpose of raising funds with which to build a nurses' club-house.

CANADA is slowly coming into line in the matter of school nurses. Two school nurses in Montreal and one in Hamilton began work on January 1, 1908, and it is expected that Brantford, Ontario, will also appoint a school nurse in the near future.

CALGARY, ALTA., is building a new general hospital. Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, and Minnedosa, Manitoba, are also engaged in the same munificent work.

THE Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, proposes to give a six months' course in institution management to a few graduates of its training school for nurses. Students will live outside of the hospital. They will be on duty every day in the week, except on Sundays, beginning at eight in the morning and usually completing their work at five in the afternoon. No tuition will be charged for this course and lunches will be provided for pupils by the hospital. The work will begin November 1, 1908, and May 1, 1909.

The course will be largely one of observation of the practical running of the different parts of the hospital. The pupil will observe the methods by which the various departments of the hospital are controlled. She will be instructed in the admission and discharge of patients; will acquire some knowledge of book-keeping, the ways of checking the purchase and use of supplies, and of conducting hospital correspondence. Instruction will be given in the methods of heating, lighting and ventilating buildings. She will spend some time in the storeroom of the hospital, the kitchen and diet-kitchen, laundry and the office of the training school. In the last named department she will be instructed in the relations of the training school to the other departments of the hospital and in the duties of the head nurses in charge of the large subdepartments, like the out-patient department, surgical building, and accident ward, and in the duties of head nurses in the wards. She will also receive instruction from the superintendent of nurses in the methods of admission of pupils to the training school, their rotation of duty and their special courses.

THE new Home for Nurses in connection with the Providence Hospital was opened in August. The nurses are now comfortably and happily installed, and greatly enjoy their new quarters.

NEW YORK STATE EXAMINATION

June, 1908.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY

1. Name the bones of (a) the upper extremity, (b) the lower extremity.
2. What bones inclose (a) the thoracic cavity, (b) the pelvic cavity?
3. What is bone and how is it affected by diet?
4. What are (a) voluntary muscles, (b) involuntary muscles?
5. How are muscles attached to bones and to soft tissues? What are sphincter muscles?
6. What are synovial membranes?
7. Describe the course of the circulation of the blood.
8. Mention the purpose of the valves of the heart.
9. Name the digestive organs.
10. Give approximately the time of eruption of (a) the first teeth, (b) the second teeth.
11. Explain why care of the teeth is important.
12. What is gastric juice and in what part of the alimentary canal is it secreted?

13. What connection is there between the ear and the throat?
14. Name the excretory organs.
15. What is meant by assimilation?

BACTERIOLOGY

1. What is bacteriology?
2. What conditions influence the growth of bacteria?
3. Through what avenues do disease-producing bacteria enter the body?
4. Define period of incubation of a disease.
5. What are antitoxins?
6. What are antiseptics?
7. Name *three* chemical substances in common use as germicides.
8. In what way are disease germs thrown off in pulmonary tuberculosis?
9. By what process may water suspected of being contaminated by disease-producing germs be made safe to use?
10. Describe either the fractional or the intermittent method of sterilization.
11. Why is the fractional method of sterilization used?
12. What is meant by taking aseptic precautions?
13. In what ways are bacteria excreted from the human body?
14. Tell how to dust a sick room. Give reason for the method employed.
15. What measures would you take to prevent bacterial contamination in disease?

DIET COOKING

1. What are the uses of water in the body?
2. Name *three* vegetable acids.
3. Give *three* examples of foods in which starch is found.
4. Of what value is sugar as food?
5. Give *three* examples of foods containing fat.
6. What hygienic effect has heat on milk?
7. How should an egg be boiled? How should it be served to an invalid?
8. How would you make a raw beef sandwich?
9. Why is stale bread more easily digested than bread freshly baked?
10. Give recipe for lemon jelly.
11. Outline a breakfast for a convalescent man.
12. Outline a dinner for a convalescent woman.
13. Give recipe for creamy rice pudding.
14. Of what value are fruits as food?
15. What are the requirements of food for a fever patient in order that proper nourishment may be obtained?

MATERIA MEDICA

1. Mention three ways in which medicines may be (*a*) administered internally, (*b*) applied externally.
2. What is the treatment of poison cases in general?
3. If a patient has taken a tablet of bichloride of mercury what is the first thing the nurse should administer while awaiting the arrival of the physician?
4. What are alkaloids?
5. Name *two* of the principal alkaloids of opium and state the dose of each.

6. Define cathartics or purgatives.
7. Give *three* examples of (a) laxatives, (b) saline purgatives or hydragogues, (c) cholagogue purgatives.
8. Define rubefacients and give *three* samples.
9. From what is cacao butter obtained?
10. From what is coca obtained? Name the alkaloid of coca. What is the most familiar preparation of coca?
11. How would you make (a) a flaxseed poultice, (b) flaxseed tea?
12. How would you prepare a hypodermic injection of strychnin sulphate gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ from tablets gr. $\frac{1}{40}$?
13. If given an order for a stimulating enema of whisky §ii, how would you prepare it and how would you administer it?
14. Define antemetic and give *three* examples.
15. How would you prepare 2000 cc. of bichloride of mercury 1-3000 from a solution of 1-50?

MEDICAL NURSING

1. Mention *two* classes of local heat applications. Which class has the more marked effect? Which is the more depressing?
2. Mention *two* results that may be secured (a) by the application of local heat, (b) by the application of cold.
3. What *three* points should be observed in noting the character of the pulse?
4. What is (a) a dicrotic pulse, (b) an intermittent pulse, (c) an irregular pulse?
5. What is the difference in frequency between the normal pulse of an adult male and that of an adult female? What is the normal pulse-rate of a child eight years old?
6. Describe (a) stertorous breathing, (b) Cheyne-Stokes respiration.
7. Describe the preparation of a patient to whom antitoxin is to be given.
8. Differentiate sunstroke and heat exhaustion. Outline the nursing care of each.
9. Describe a nursing measure that may be employed to obviate the necessity for catheterization.
10. What is the period of incubation in typhoid fever? What is the usual duration of the fever in moderate cases?
11. Mention *two* common forms of tuberculosis.
12. Outline the nursing care of each of the forms of tuberculosis mentioned in answer to question 11.
13. Define paraplegia, hemiplegia.
14. What serious condition may arise in either paraplegia or hemiplegia, directly traceable to poor nursing?
15. What are the nurse's duties in regard to the body of the patient immediately after death?

SURGERY

1. What is (a) an impacted fracture, (b) a greenstick fracture?
2. Tell what you would do, before the arrival of the surgeon, for a patient who was suffering from a fracture of one of the bones of the forearm and who had to be moved some distance.

3. What are infected wounds?
4. What is the aim of modern surgical technic?
5. What is intravenous infusion and under what circumstances is it employed?
6. Tell how you would prepare a patient for abdominal section.
7. At what temperature should the operating room be kept during operations? Why?
8. How would you care for a patient recovering from anaesthesia after abdominal section?
9. Give a routine method of cleansing the hands before caring for a surgical case.
10. For what purposes are bandages used in surgery?
11. What would you do (a) if your own clothes caught fire, (b) if the clothes of another person caught fire?
12. How would you control hemorrhage from the brachial artery?
13. Tell how you would (a) sterilize instruments before an operation, (b) clean instruments after an operation.
14. If a patient is suffering from shock following hemorrhage and the arrival of the physician is delayed for some time, what should the nurse do?
15. What rules should be observed in removing a dressing from a wound and applying a fresh one?

NURSING OF CHILDREN

1. What should be the temperature of the food given to an infant?
2. What position is best for an infant while feeding?
3. Mention a point to be observed by the nurse in bringing up a child on artificial food.
4. Give some of the causes of infantile vomiting due to improper care.
5. What physical development in the child indicates that other food than milk is needed?
6. How should a child's bed clothing be arranged at night?
7. At what season of the year and at what ages does diarrhoea usually occur among children?
8. To what faults in nursing may diarrhoea sometimes be traced?
9. How does cholera infantum begin? What nursing care is essential in cholera infantum?
10. What care is essential to the successful nursing of a child with meningitis?
11. Give the temperature of the bath for a child with convulsions.
12. What measures would you take to prevent colic in an infant?
13. How long should an infant be kept in the bath?
14. What special care should be taken in bathing a child?
15. How should a child with eczema be bathed?

OBSTETRIC NURSING

1. What are the three stages of labor? State when each stage begins and ends.
2. What care should be given the patient during the last stage of labor and for a short time after it?

3. In case of postpartum hemorrhage what should the nurse do while awaiting the arrival of the physician?
4. If a patient cannot void urine twelve hours after labor, what expedients should the nurse try before passing the catheter?
5. How should the nurse prepare the breasts a few hours after labor?
6. Why should the nurse take aseptic precautions when caring for the breasts?
7. How would you proceed to resuscitate the newborn in case of asphyxia?
8. When giving daily bath to the newborn what parts require particular care and attention?
9. What is the difference in composition between human milk and cow's milk?
10. What is modified milk?
11. If an infant is to be bottle fed, how many feedings would you prepare and how much would you give in twenty-four hours (*a*) from the third to the seventh day, (*b*) during the second and third weeks, (*c*) during the fourth and fifth weeks?
12. What is the appearance of the infant's normal dejecta after the meconium has been passed?
13. Mention the garments required for the newborn (*a*) in July, (*b*) in December.
14. What is the nursing care of a case of pernicious vomiting?
15. Give a list of articles to be sterilized and the utensils needed in a case of normal labor.

GENITO-URINARY NURSING

1. Define genitourinary.
2. Give *two* causes of variation in the amount of urine passed by a healthy adult in twenty-four hours.
3. Name the urinary organs.
4. What is the chief organic substance of urine?
5. How is the amount of urea increased?
6. How can the nurse determine the reaction of urine?
7. Tell how to pass a catheter.
8. What may cause false passages? How may false passages be prevented?
9. Describe normal urine.
10. Define oliguria, polyuria.
11. Describe the process of giving a mercurial inunction.
12. In caring for a case of gonorrhœa what precautions should the nurse take to prevent the spread of the infection?
13. Describe a simple method of giving a mercurial bath.
14. How is syphilis transmitted?
15. Define paraphimosis, prepuce, circumcision.

The result of the examination was as follows: number that took entire examination, 260; number who failed to secure the 75 per cent., 29. (Five others took examination in part.) Failures in the different subjects were as follows: practical examination, 7; anatomy and physiology, 18; medical nursing, 2; obstetrical nursing, 6; nursing of children, 22; bacteriology, 2; surgery, 2; materia medica, 18; diet cooking, 18.